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R. HOLTZMAN }
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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

e Daily Commercial

KNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Senaham, and Speaker Glass and Mr. Chadof the House, for legislative favors.

HAT'S NOTHING.—A few days ago, one of "locals" of New York was bowling out avenue with a magnificent six horse and *char-a-banc*, freighted with a dozen st fly arrayed ladies and gentlemen, and ng a very showy swell through that fashionquarter. On the curbstone stood a ragged ngrel, a veritable *gamin de Gotham*. With antique and frantic thirst into the capacious ches-brested mouth he magnificent equipand as it flashed past him the sang out, the full force of a sublime contempt: ere's a circus!" What till I draw the ly Opera House?"

SE IMITATORS.—The New York *Times* is nsible to the following: "We are told that ive mentioned of the Legislative Assembly ew Zealand a case of extraordinarily violent ance that the reporters' galleries were ed, so that there might be no record of the ings. I dare say, however, that the title established in the honorable manner calle ediately imitated in the U. S. The ding of the reporters' galleries is "a sight d to see, even. All sensational case d. The presiding officer, whose fears of the press are indeed quite refreshing, e press's duty indeed duly to report, ing with fair reports of public spirit. Our ion of this attempt to imitate A-ient ublic acts must be moderated by pity at ridicule.

DISPOSITION OF "ARTEMUS WARD."—I fear, s. B. Loon correspondent, that poor of the 19th will not be able to continue tainment at the Egyptian Hall much r. The physical exertion is beyond his gth. I have been told that of the first ward is by Mr. Sweeny after the first three or nights—dreadful feeling of worthlessness and such as goes upon any lecturer, this at one night's delight of Artemus. His lecture ed in the same old way, with the same ons, the same gestures, the same pauses, ng the same old jokes in a "damn fine" ". When Wendell Phillips or Wm. Lloyd ison lectures, the interesting, public fact ys remembered that the lecturer is a "damn

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1867.

IN Chicago, we learn, much feeling prevails with regard to Secretary McCULLOCH, and petitions are being prepared, addressed to President JOHNSON, "asking him to remove him and appoint a man who can appreciate the position in which the country is placed." Those engaged in these movements recommend that it be made general throughout the West. Were it to become so, it would not succeed.

IN New York landlords are not likely to succeed well in putting up rents the coming spring. The idea of advancing rents in the face of the downward tendency of everything else, is deemed by the community simply an outrage not to be submitted to—and this is true all over the country. In Brooklyn real estate owners have a clearer perception of the situation, the tendency in that city being decidedly downward. As a general proposition, landlords, if they are wise, will retain and secure good tenants, even at a decline from last year. There is nothing in the prospective to warrant an advance, but much to counsel the lessening of rates.

GENERAL THOMAS'S opinion that there is need of more military force in the Southern States, coincides with that of General GRANT and others, who have taken official observation of the country. From facts developed from time to time, it seems that isolated whites as well as negroes need the protection of military force. We cannot conceive how it should be otherwise, under the incitement given to vengeful passions, by some of the most influential and professedly respectable Journals of the secession States. This is, of course, to be regretted on general grounds, as it delays the restoration of order and peace. But as a local policy, it is the most stupid and suicidal imaginable, as it subjects the people to the embarrassment and mortification of having the evidences of their subjection always before their eyes. It would be wiser, as well as happier, to govern themselves by correct principle and wholesome law.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

What we hear from Harrisburg is to the effect that the prospect for a General Railroad Law, at the present session, is not bright. The only reason that we have heard assigned, is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is unfriendly to any law that will not be so hampered and locked down as to render it practically worthless. It is understood that the Company would not object to a Railway Bureau—or Board of Control—an arrangement, the beauty of which would be, the Company would control the Board. If this is what is wanted, we trust there will be no hesitation or modesty about taking it. We make no doubt that the Company will find itself perfect master of the situation, unless the Legislature concludes to serve the people, who at the last election pronounced squarely for an out-and-out General Railroad Law. Of course the defeat of such a law will be nothing less than desertion of the people to serve a huge monied corporation, which alone opposes it. In making this opposition the Company is but taking care of its own great interests as a monopoly that feels itself strong enough to control legislation, and which, according to general belief, does control it whenever it likes. It is but natural that the possessor of power should exert it to insure more perfect control, with the view of obtaining absolute and undisputed supremacy. Hence the Central Company is doing but a natural thing in resisting legislation that looks to the diversion of a cent's worth of business from it. And it may think it has a right to enter the Legislative Halls with money in hand—and perhaps it has; but we submit that no member of the Legislature has a right to take a cent of it, or permit himself to be influenced in his action by considerations other than the public good.

We are not going to say that members every winter are bought with money, but the wide spread impression—not to say conviction—is that some are. And what gives strength to this belief, is that whatever the Central Company—which is known to be a good paymaster—wants goes through, and whatever it opposes fails. And in the matter of the General Law—which the Central alone opposes—should it fail, what other inference, we ask, can there be but that this great monied corporation has furnished Senators and Members the solid reasons for voting against it? As a general proposition, whoever serves a monied corporation, when he ought to serve the people whose interests are diverse, must rest under the imputation that he gets well paid for it. And whenever the action of the members of the Legislature is such as to provoke the application of this rule to them, they should not expect to escape being pointed out and branded as venal and faithless. We will remark, in conclusion, that these observations apply with equal force to the Connellsville Railroad Bill, the issue in that case being *the People vs. the Monopoly*.

DANGERS FROM A THAW—OUR CITY

We have now had nearly two months of cold weather—very cold and without any sensible intermission. Snow and ice have covered the ground for over six weeks. All the water that has dripped from eaves and conductors during that time, all the waste from hydrants, all the soapsuds from kitchens and laundries, lies, in the form of ice, spread over the entire city. This covering or frost-plating is not of the pure white and azure ice of the lake, pond or even the river, but it is of all conceivable hues, and it holds in a perfect state of preservation all the animal and vegetable deposits usually thrown into the streets and washed away by seasonable rain showers. This horrid conglomeration with its accumulated and indescribable abominations, covers our streets, sidewalks, alleys, backyards, all over the city.

This mass of matter is held from putrefaction only by the intense cold. The sun shine and warm showers, which at this season cannot be far off, will ere long melt it, and its liquefaction will be speedily followed by putrescence and exhalations highly favorable to the generation of disease. The city barely escaped the cholera last Fall, by the early setting in of cold weather. The condition to which we have referred may be considered an urgent invitation to that terrible disease to visit us in early summer. It may also become a mighty auxiliary to diseases now having unusual prevalence in the city, becoming effective when relieved from icy fetters by a few days of mild weather.

We are not aware of any practical method by which the inconvenience and danger can be escaped this time. But as it results mainly from the want of proper underground drainage and sewerage, we hope the argument it furnishes will be pressed till such a thorough system of sewerage as the city needs shall be provided. For present relief and safety, we see no other way than a prompt and thorough cleaning of the city, in all its parts, at the very earliest moment, when a thaw shall render it possible. We speak of the danger, because we believe it to be great. When the spring sun shall shine on the filth that lies now hidden from the eye by snow and ice, the reeking exhalations will rise loaded with disease, which the body, debilitated by the warm spring days, will be just in a condition to receive. Not a day should be lost, when the melting process begins. The Mayor, and Councils, if such functionaries there be, should be roused to energy in the case.

THE census of New York city, lately taken, is a vexation to the metropolitan press. It represents the population as having diminished about 87,000 since the national census of 1860. The press treats the returns as ridiculously worthless, although they do not assign any good reasons why the legal census of 1865, taken under State authority, as it has been done every ten years, should not be as true and reliable as the national census taken five years before. The vote is applied as a measure of the population, but that is too variable to be a standard. The fact is, there is a tendency to exaggerate in the statement of numbers. Besides the natural fondness for exciting wonder by the mention of large numbers and the announcement of rapid growth, cities have motives of interest, to make them represent their population as high as it will bear. Other cities besides New York have been annoyed at being reported, whether truly or falsely, as less populous than they claimed to be. Chicago has had its sensibility on this point terribly nettled. Pittsburgh is an exception. Pittsburgh does not care, though represented as an inconsiderable town, less than half her real size. Pittsburgh is a model of patience and self-abnegation, in this respect.

ADVERTISING EXHIBITS—PITTSBURGH AND OTHER CITIES.

It is conceded that nothing gives greater evidence of the growth of a city than the success and increase of its newspapers. We give below some comparisons of the last with previous years, illustrating the point as regards Pittsburgh. Previous to 1865 there is no complete record to refer to, or we think the contrast would be still stronger, as during 1864 "THE COMMERCIAL" had barely begun its career, and the figures for the old papers were, as far as we could trace them, much below those for 1865.

Advertising Receipts.
PITTSBURGH DAILIES.

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Commercial	$80,269	$84,473	$4,804
Dispatch	44,385	63,905	19,180
Chronicle	46,754	56,488	9,734
Gazette	52,474	73,811	21,337
Post	16,345	25,177	8,832
	$179,924	$295,908	$63,984

We derive no small amount of satisfaction from the above. While we rejoice at the general success of all the papers, and wish our neighbors in the business a further measure of prosperity, we feel particularly gratified by the position of the COMMERCIAL in this showing. Started in 1864, with neither prestige nor business worth having from the concern bought out, we find it in 1865—the second of its life—nearly up to the largest in receipts. One more year passes away, and the COMMERCIAL outstrips its competitors, and stands absolutely first. At this rate what may we not look for ahead? We don't like to say "look by" to our friends, but we must move on at all hazards, let who may stay behind.

Now, another view of this matter. While Pittsburgh has grown rapidly in appreciation of the benefits of advertising, (and we believe "THE COMMERCIAL" has contributed mainly to this stimulus,) let us show how far behind other places we yet are:

Advertising Receipts of Other Cities.
PHILADELPHIA DAILIES.

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Public Ledger	$267,265	$310,268	$43,003
Evening News	107,148	141,571	34,426
Evening Bulletin	67,740	126,203	58,523
Philadelphia Inquirer	123,412	150,559	25,957
Evening Telegraph	50,163	99,201	49,1 8
North American	50,240	79,852	29,600
Age	29,000	45,000	15,000
	$690,968	$955,725	$299,987

CHICAGO DAILIES.

	1866.
Tribune	$217,591
Times	75,295
Journal	61,133
Evening Journal	56,092
Post (nine months)	22,100
All other English dailies	67,033
	$499,435

CINCINNATI DAILIES.

	1866.
Commercial	$186,397
Gazette	135,452
Times	71,867
Enquirer	69,452
	$463,168

Philadelphia's *increase* in 1866, is more than the whole business of Pittsburgh for the same year. One paper, the *Ledger*, received nearly $50,000 more than all the Pittsburgh dailies.

Look at Chicago and Cincinnati—places more nearly of our size. Either of them shows nearly double Pittsburgh's business in 1866.

We will cite two principal causes for this state of things. In Pittsburgh any *general* appreciation of benefit to be derived from advertising, is of recent date. It has been too much the custom to regard the money paid the newspaper in the light of a donation to "help it along." We are sorry to say the papers themselves have aided this idea by begging for the donation. Then, when times were dull, the gift was withheld.

Now, in Chicago and Cincinnati, a dull season is the very carnival of advertising. The people are sharp enough to perceive that advertising *makes* business brisk, and the man who does it most largely and judiciously, knows the least about "dull times."

The second cause is the difference in prices paid for advertising. It is notorious that here in Pittsburgh we get less prices for this service than in any town of half the size in the country. We charge a good deal of this evil also upon the papers themselves. We are too anxious to fill up our columns with trash at trash prices, failing to reflect that thus we undermine the value of the paper for advertisers' use. By properly valuing our own commodity, and respecting our own judgment as to that value, we should soon convince the community that advertising is really worth its price. We could afford to dispense with some columns of advertising, and supply their place with matter that would largely enhance the value of the advertising retained.

REBEL OBSEQUIES.

General SHERIDAN'S prohibition of ostentatious funeral honors to rebel officers is undoubtedly wise and proper. And the burial of A. S. JOHNSTON was as suitable an occasion as any other to call it forth. With individual grief for friends fallen in the rebellion, or even with some local demonstrations of respect for them, we would not be forward to interfere. But it is a right, suggested by good sense and sound policy, which all governments have claimed and exercised, to forbid such ostentatious honors, as were proposed to be paid to the remains of General JOHNSTON expressly on his prestige as a prominent leader in the rebel army. Such displays only tend to perpetuate animosities and bad passions, and so, to endanger the peace and order of the community, and they are therefore wisely prohibited.

One of the great dangers hanging over our future, arises from the cherishing of divergent sympathies in the two sections of the country. And nothing is better calculated to cherish and strengthen the rebel sympathy, than the pageantry and panegyric exhibited in funeral ceremonies over their deceased officers. It is vain to say they have the same right that loyalty has. It is not so. Not only on the ground of sound policy, but on the ground of moral right, they ought to be prohibited. If there is a difference between the supporters of government and insurgents against it, in a case like that which has been decided at such terrific expense, it is but just that the honor should go with the right, and that glorying in the wrong should be forbidden and prevented, especially as its tendency is to cherish and perpetuate passions unfavorable to the peace and order of the nation. In this, there is no interference with private grief or mourning. It is only a suppression of defiant demonstrations that encourage a repetition of the crime.

THE Mayor of Norfolk, Va., takes from every negro brought before him a razor, if he happens to have one in his possession. He has thus got about thirty razors in his office. How the darkeys carry on the tonsorial profession, if they belong to it, or how they make their toilet respectably without their shaving instruments, we are not informed. But no doubt they appear in society to less advantage in consequence of having fallen into the hands of his Honor. Let it not, however, be supposed that cupidity in general or any special fancy for razor property in particular induces his Honor to take possession of these articles. He is actuated purely by regard for the public safety. Razors are edged tools, and as keen to cut flesh as to nap beard. The Mayor regards a razor in the pocket of a negro as a dangerous weapon, and therefore to be taken from him. When he gets a hundred of these dangerous instruments into his hands, he proposes to sell them by public auction, for the replenishing of the city treasury. Every little helps.

THE Virginia Legislature is severely lampooned by the press, for its action and non action on important interests of the State brought under legislation. One would imagine from the representations given, that when slay laws, usury laws, and internal improvement measures are under consideration, the members had but a small amount of good sense or of kindly feeling toward the State. But when the relations and affairs of the State with the Federal Government are on the carpet, the same gentlemen become, in the estimation of the same press, models of all excellence, dignity and intelligence—persons actually worthy of the Old Dominion.

FAILURES IN CINCINNATI.—The *Enquirer* says: "Considerable commotion was produced on Third street to day, on the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Keys & Brothers, stock brokers, and also of George C. Gass & Co., bankers and brokers. The latter firm, we understand, has made an assignment, but we have not yet learned the liabilities of the house or its assets. Messrs Keys & Bros have been operating extensively in stocks in New York for other parties, and the heavy decline the past week in many cases used up the margins on stocks and temporarily embarrassed Messrs. Keys & Bros."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A London letter says: Strange things do get into men's brains sometimes, but the strangest of all were taken from the brain of a man who died suddenly this week. The Doctor's official report, after a *post mortem* examination, states that to his astonishment he "found two pieces of ice inside the skull, upon the substance of the brain." The faculty are discussing and theorizing upon the marvelous fact.

The favorite pet of the animal creation in all Parisian households is gold and silver fish. You see them in every drawing room, on every shop counter, in every window. Last year 80,000 fishes were sold in Paris, the current price per fish being fifty centimes. It is easy to calculate that 150,000 captives have been disposed of in that metropolis. If you add to these 150,000 those sold in previous years, we shall arrive at a sum total of 400,000 fish; that is one for every six Parisians.

The yield and profit of surface mining in Missouri may be judged of from the fact that it has, in the last forty years, produced largely over one hundred million pounds of pig lead; and according to the best data that can be obtained, this State would not give, but coolly sent her word that a woman's first duty was to obey her husband.

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This district embraces the pieces of business of two-thirds of all the great commercial and financial firms on Manhattan Island. The other city districts have not reported as yet, but there is reason to believe that they will all tell pretty much the same story.

Another noteworthy feature of the times is the steady withdrawal of money from the savings banks by the working classes. Employment is scarce, and but for these savings, the accumulations of more prosperous times, the distress among that class of our population would be much greater even than it is.

The Contraction that is Going On.

The financial editor of the Chicago *Republican* writes as follows: "Capitalists and bankers all over this country are pursuing the same policy of contraction which Secretary McCulloch has inaugurated. So far as the banks are concerned, this is a matter of necessity, and outside capitalists are governed by the same policy. Of course, all this reverses trade and commerce; and in the West, where the banking capital is limited, the pressure is unusually severe. At the same time the stocks of breadstuffs are much lighter than usual, and that of provisions, though heavier than last year, is not considered beyond the capacity of the country. In this way, the chief sufferers by the present stagnation in trade are the merchants and the manufacturers. The farmers, as a general thing, are in easy circumstances, but they are unwilling to sell their government securities to pay their debts, and collections are therefore slow, and will probably continue so till a better financial policy is inaugurated."

CONTRACTING THE CURRENCY.—The existing laws and their probable operation may be stated as follows:—In two years, at the rate of four millions per month, one hundred millions of greenbacks will have been withdrawn and all the compound interest notes will have matured and been paid. There will then be only two hundred and eighty millions of greenbacks as legal tenders. Of these the banks are compelled to hold permanently two hundred millions, equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits and circulation; and they must hold at least thirty millions for their daily transactions, leaving only seventy millions, the redemption of which will make greenbacks as good as gold and restore specie payments early in 1869.

AN English paper has the following. "It has been discovered at the General Postoffice that many persons in America are in the habit of sending over to this country sums of money wrapped in newspapers. Notes for various amounts of dollars are the *media*. In consequence of the existence of this practice, American papers are now examined at St.-Martin's-le Grand. It is impossible to examine every paper; but selections are made at London, and frequent seizures are the result."

A MIRACLE.

A Dying Nun Restored to Health by Mysterious Interposition.

A document has been published by authority of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec giving at length the particulars of a miraculous cure effected last New Year's Day by the Immaculate Virgin Mary, and the authenticity of which is certified by Dr. Lacaine, a graduate of the Laval University. The scene of the miracle was the Jesus Mary Convent at Point Levi, opposite Quebec.

In November, 1862, a nun of that institution, Sister Mary F. Thomas, after an attack of scarlet fever, fell into a consumptive decline. Last May her marriage with the Divine was performed. In the month of December she had so far recovered herself, being unable to dress herself. The symptoms became worse, and her confessor began to administer the last consolations of religion. At this stage the superior of the convent told her to pray for a cure. She did so, addressing prayers to the Immaculate Mary. The other nuns did the same, and all were united with a firm faith that New Year's Day would witness a cure. On the 31st of December the nuns were kept burning six day before the image of Mary. At six o'clock on New Year's Day the sister arose after having been confined to bed, of ore to the fuller per annum. The surface diggings that have given these results can trace but a small part of the lands that science points out as rich in such deposits.

Says the Chicago *Journal*. The Crosby Opera House excitement is now at an end. What little of mystery and doubt there was in regard to the fairness of the drawing and the identity of Mr. Lee has been put to rest and the whole matter fully settled. Mr. Crosby still owns the Opera House, but he became impassioned only once upon paying the holder of ticket No. 58,600 the $20,000 he asked for it.

A Nashville letter says:—Important action was determined upon in reference to the suffrage question and other matters, and of this result the friends of freedom and the Union may rest assured, namely, that the whole will, in a week or two more, disappear entirely from the Constitution of Tennessee.

Victor Wright, of Middlebury, Vt., sold twelve ewes to a western purchaser for $12,000—$1,000 each; Edwin Stowell, of the same place, sold a ram lamb for $2,000; and E. Hammond sold a ram lamb for $1,000; another gentleman sold a yearling ram for $1,000, which he purchased a year ago for $150.

The fifteenth Sangerfest of the German Sangerbund will be held at Indianapolis during the coming summer. The Central Committee urges all concerned to practice assiduously, and hopes that there will be a full meeting. The songs for the festival have been selected, and will soon be distributed.

The Hopkins plantation, Houmas Parish, Louisiana, containing 3,000 acres, was sold by the United States Marshal, a week ago, for $25,000. The same place sold before the war, with negroes and stock, for $200,000.

The head of the Dutch telegraph system in the East Indies reports that, notwithstanding great hindrance from the natives, he has succeeded in establishing 148 miles of telegraph in Sumatra, in the interior of which island he is now working. It will not be very long before Batavia is telegraphically connected with Singapore.

A New York letter says: Coming down town this morning, about seven o'clock, I noticed a crowd of some thirty or forty boys, between the ages of ten and fifteen, boseiging a store at the corner of Broome street. An advertisement had appeared in one of the morning papers, for "a boy wanted," and this the result.

The steam saw and planing mill and lumber yard of Stroyer, Stafford & Co., at Urbana, Ohio, was discovered to be on fire at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and notwithstanding the efforts of the fire brigade, were totally consumed. Loss estimated at $12,000 to $15,000. No insurance.

PERSONAL.

—It turns out that the abandonment of the visit of the Empress of the French to the Pope arose from the fact that the Holy Father decidedly snubbed her. In other words the Emperor would not let her go without a direct invitation, and this the Pope would not give, but coolly sent her word that a woman's first duty was to obey her husband.

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This district embraces the pieces of business of two-thirds of all the great commercial and financial firms on Manhattan Island. The other city districts have not reported as yet, but there is reason to believe that they will all tell pretty much the same story.

Another noteworthy feature of the times is the steady withdrawal of money from the savings banks by the working classes. Employment is scarce, and but for these savings, the accumulations of more prosperous times, the distress among that class of our population would be much greater even than it is.

The Contraction that is Going On.

The financial editor of the Chicago *Republican* writes as follows: "Capitalists and bankers all over this country are pursuing the same policy of contraction which Secretary McCulloch has inaugurated. So far as the banks are concerned, this is a matter of necessity, and outside capitalists are governed by the same policy. Of course, all this reverses trade and commerce; and in the West, where the banking capital is limited, the pressure is unusually severe. At the same time the stocks of breadstuffs are much lighter than usual, and that of provisions, though heavier than last year, is not considered beyond the capacity of the country. In this way, the chief sufferers by the present stagnation in trade are the merchants and the manufacturers. The farmers, as a general thing, are in easy circumstances, but they are unwilling to sell their government securities to pay their debts, and collections are therefore slow, and will probably continue so till a better financial policy is inaugurated."

CONTRACTING THE CURRENCY.—The existing laws and their probable operation may be stated as follows:—In two years, at the rate of four millions per month, one hundred millions of greenbacks will have been withdrawn and all the compound interest notes will have matured and been paid. There will then be only two hundred and eighty millions of greenbacks as legal tenders. Of these the banks are compelled to hold permanently two hundred millions, equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits and circulation; and they must hold at least thirty millions for their daily transactions, leaving only seventy millions, the redemption of which will make greenbacks as good as gold and restore specie payments early in 1869.

AN English paper has the following. "It has been discovered at the General Postoffice that many persons in America are in the habit of sending over to this country sums of money wrapped in newspapers. Notes for various amounts of dollars are the *media*. In consequence of the existence of this practice, American papers are now examined at St.-Martin's-le Grand. It is impossible to examine every paper; but selections are made at London, and frequent seizures are the result."

The Vote on the Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives on the motion to refer the bill of Mr Sevens to the Reconstruction Committee, which, its authors said, would be equivalent to its rejection:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, D. R. Ashley, Baker, Banks, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Buckland, Bundy, Campbell, Chanler, Conkling, Cooper, Darling, Dawes, Dawson, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Dunlap, Farnsworth, Ferry, Fisk, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Aaron Harding, Hayes, Hawkins, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, E. Norton Hubbell, Hulburd, Jenckes, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Kasson, Laflin, Geo. Lawrence, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Marvin, Mason, McKee, McRuer, Moorhead, Morrison, Nesmith, Newell, Nicholson, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Randall, Randall, Raymond, Rice, Rollins, Ross, Schenck, Selye, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Taffe, Thayer, Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, A. H. Ward, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilder, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Woodbridge, Wright—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, J. M. Ashley, Baldwin, Barker, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, R. W. Clarke, Cobb, Cullom, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farquhar, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Grinnell, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hunter, Hutchins, D. Hubbard, R. Hubbard, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Lafollette, Lynch, Marston, Medbury, Mercer, Miller, Moore, Myers, Neal, Nelson, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Price, Robins, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, A. H. Ward, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilder, Williams, Windom, Woodbridge, Yeaman, Yeaman, Stokes, Starr, Stevens

e Daily Commercial

THE SNOW-STORM.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

old by all the tri- nons of the sky
the snow and it lay on the fields,
now ures so slight, the whitest air
in all its wonder, the cottages
the farmhouse at the garden's end
it as it fractured the light upon the pane
of those shut-in, the homemakers sit
the radiant fireplace, to-night
ntlemen who, at the night's end,
are pressing toward the early morn,
with the tempest's sweet caprice
the distant work's masonry.
an needs guard or ornament
ery path and lane is mended
the wise nations with proj ected roof
ts tower of rock or of iron,
g the myriad-handed his wild work
for such a time, nought can mar
ver or propriety. Making
ery kennel he hangs Parian wreath;
like crystal reveals the hidden thorn:
the farmer's lane from wall to wall,
he fair meadow-knight and the gate
ing turned to ornate the work.
e his power is shown; all, and the world
known nothing, as he were not.
ence is the acts of unnumbered Art
to show at noon the stone by stone,
ing ago the low wind's gentle wor k,
his architecture. O the snow.

IN A BIN.

From Beadle's Monthly.

it hadn't been for England and Chi.
I don't think my left sleeve would
pty. There's a riddle you can't
Perhaps you'll not think much of
dde when the story's told; but you
't forget that it cost me my arm,
you'd place a big price on your
yes! upon a little bit of your little
!

r parents, buxom, hale and hearty
, with a heariness of life and living
weetened their food with wholesome
, were small farmers in England,
Were poor and had six children,
en are the teeth of poverty and bite
en now I cannot decide whether I
fult or wrong in going to another
y. At that time we had lots of sto-
how poor people thrived in Ameri-
w they had a little sense and comfort
dependence in that country before
ed.
was all arranged among ourselves;
ther, out of his little savings, gave
ney which I was to return to him if
doing finely in my new home. But I
intend to set out on this long and
me journey without taking with me
wife, a little fair-haired lass as
d and industrious a girl as could be
in the country. This lass was Bessie
One day I spoke out my love.
ssie, dear, will you go to America
me? Do you love be enough for

e put her arms about my neck and
l up into my face with her great ha-
es.
obert,' she said, 'I will go with thee
ere and be glad all the time.' Then
ssed me.
ut Bessie, girl, I'm poor, you know,
ere's the great ocean to be crossed,
that's betwixt us and the old folks,
e among strangers, and have much
bor. There's hardly work for one
orst of all there's fearful loneliness
omesickness. Eh! Bess, can you
ger in many a way?'
ow! I'll go with thee, Rob, and
hee all I can, and be a good wife.' I
she was as true as steel.
e night, going home from a visit to
I met Tom Brinton there. He was wait-
me at the big elm just at the turn
road. An idle fellow, given to beer
g and low companions, he had
money than any one in the station of
Where he got his money was uncer-
Learned in horses and jockeying,
a knack of tickling the pride of
of nice rings in his neighborhood.
as not a handsome fellow by any
; but his smart ways and speeches
him a favorite with many of both
The way I came to know him was
e we lived within a mile of each
and met on the highway and at
y fairs and frolics. I had seen him,
half dozen times at Tilbut's house
previous years. I had never liked,
nored him, knowing him as a very
or fellow, a good to wrestler, and no
player with his fists; in fact, a bully,
call that kind of a man in this coun-
le was sitting on a log by the road

od evening, Bob,' he said, as I
pposite him. 'Going away soon, I

fortnight hence,' I replied, not stop-
my walk. Seeing this, he jumped
n the log and came after me.
p, Bob,' he commanded. 'Stop,
nothing to say to you, and I want
it no-night, now, because I'm going
n the morning.'
ell, what is it?' I said, stopping,
a hurry.'
s, yes! And you are truly going
erica?' he asked once more in a
y sort of way, and looking at me
e to head.' 'And—and—confound
Bess going with you?'
s!'
you know, Bob Campbell, that I
ne girl, that I love her now? and
d——
e, there, don't tell me your se-
I tell, with a wish in my heart to
eably away from the fellow, who,
plain to me, had been drinking.
I will tell thee. Why not listen
until I've done. I looked her and
I so.' And she refused me, but did
me that she loved you. That I
ont yesterday, and when I drew my
he baby face and the few pounds
begged of——'
p!' I commanded, pushing him
m me. 'I'll beat no more words
off,' and I walked off. But I had
e three steps when I felt his arms
t around my waist, holding my
s to my side.
u shall near me, curse you!' he
d, close to my ear. 'I've waited for
tell you that I hate you—hate you
e you're going to take away from
only woman on earth I can love,
n't try to get away. Bess will, or
you. So long as I live you will
n enemy. You'd better remember

at then I heard the rumbling of a
coming towards us. He heard it
d for a minute stood and listened,
with an oath, he suddenly whirled
nd and struck me three heavy
ow in the face with his huge fist,
ng me senseless to the ground.
I opened my eyes again, a farmer,
bor of ours, had my head on his
nd was wiping the blood from my
he rascal had given me one blow
d cut open my cheek, and left a
until this day. Tom Brinton had
e a deer across the fields, the farmer
Anyhow, that was the last seen of
the neighborhood as long as I re-
l. Bess and I were married, and
America as happy and loving a
as ever crossed the waters. When
ed in New York my pocket was
of all my money—the few pounds I
ved to buy me a little land—and I
endless. It was an awful time that
d, sir.
er this misfortune I tried to obtain
Now and then I got a job that gave
ough to buy Bess a little food. But
ould I, a farmer and a farmer's son,
great city that needed artisans, not
." It was a hard and bitter strug-
life. I had just got a place as pre-
good wages, when—when—my
Bessie died.
er Bessie's death," he continued,
shudder, "I took to liquor just to
nking, to have an easy spell. But,
nade matters worse, and finally,
rench of the *trenches*, I went on
ship and sailed to Cape Town, in
It was five years before I got
America. I was tired of sailing
life; but not having the coward
ommit suicide, though I was al-

name. It's a counterfeit. I'm Tom, which
is a better name.'
He had a piece of chalk in his hand,
and began to print with it on the big beam
where we were sitting. T-o-m, T-o-m,
T-o-m, he scratched in large, scraggly
letters, all the while looking at me from
under his heavy eyebrows. Then he made
a B, and rubbed his hand across it as soon
as it was made.
"Bob, it's a long way down there,
pointing into the half filled bin.
"Twenty feet, perhaps.'
"I wouldn't kill a man, the fall, eh?'
moving closer to me.
"No!'
"But it's as good as water to drown
him if the grain be moving and the dust
and chaff flying?'
"He wouldn't live long, that is sure!'
"Then go down there!' he yelled, giv-
ing me a blow and a push that hurried me
headlong from my seat. 'Go down there!
stay there! die there! rot there! Bob
Campbell; and don't forget, when your'e
a dying, that Tom Brinton sent you.'
"The fall did not hurt me a bit, and I be-
gan to crawl toward the rope ladder hang-
ing against the side of the bin, thanking
God that the grain hadn't begun to run, or
else I'd be a dead man in no time. But
as soon as the ruffian saw what I was after,
he went round and pulled up the ladder.
"Let that alone!' I shouted, feeling how
little hope of escape I had with the ladder
out of my reach. He laughed and flung
the ropes over a beam.
"Do you mean to murder me?' I cried.
"No! I am going to leave you there,
Bob. You've fallen in, you see. That'll
be the verdict when they find you dead.
You'll want your shovel, man, to make the
thing look natural. I'll throw it to you in
a minute.'
"I felt quite sure that it was so dark in
the bin that he could not see me very
plainly, if at all, and that he would try to
hit me with the shovel. I crawled close
to the side, with one cheek against the
wood; looking up, I could see him directly
above me, peering down into the gloom,
and with the shovel in his outstretched
arm ready to spear me as if I were a fish.
Then followed a stillness that continued
for five minutes, during which he stood on
his guard. Suddenly I heard a muffled
rattle of machinery and felt a strange
power pulling at my feet, while my whole
body seemed to be gliding gently down a
bottomless pit. In an instant I knew what
was happening.
"The grain was running.
"I madly flung out my arms, and my
fingers clutched one of the upright beams.
As I drew myself up against the receding
current I heard a laugh above me and the
words:
"'Remember Bessie Tillott, Bob Camp-
bell, and that I loved her, and the words I
spoke to you by the pig-sty. Good bye!'
"When I looked up the man was gone
from my sight. I don't exactly know how
I managed to climb that huge beam. I
think there were cross-pieces that helped
helped my feet and hands; for after I was
rescued my body was found to be covered
from head to foot with great gashes or
scratches. Anyhow, slowly and painfully
I managed to reach the top, and threw my
left arm over the edge of the bin and gasp-
ed for breath. Then when I was so near to
safety, to hope, to life, I felt a horrible,
sickening blow upon my arm—a blow
from something neither dull nor sharp.
I seemed to feel the cutting of the flesh
and to hear the breaking of the bone. The
arm, hitherto of use, fell from my grasp,
and I fell back into the darkness and ner-
ror of the bin. Hardly had I touched the
yielding wheat when my shovel was
thrown from above and fell within a
few inches of my head. Though my arm
hurt me terribly I didn't faint. I was
helpless. The dust was stifling. The
grain was whirling and hissing as it slid
toward the vortex a few feet distant. I
heard the murmur of machinery in mo-
tion and the rushing sound of the wheat
as it rushed into the spout. Where I lay
the grain had not yet begun to move into
the little whirlpool; but I knew it would
only be a minute or two before I should
be tossing and struggling in that treache-
ous quicksand, and then, stifled, mutila-
ted and dead, at the spout. The dust
seemed to circle above, and leave me a
little air to gasp.
"Lying thus, hopeless and helpless, a
carelessness of death came upon me. My
life came to me again in all its details, its
joys and sorrows. I had visions of green
fields, and heard the soft gurgle of brooks,
and the songs of birds, and the rustling of
leaves. Then Bessie's sweet face, as it
was when we were married, smiling and
pretty with dimples, seemed to be above
and close to mine as if waiting for a kiss
as in the olden time before she was taken
from me. I forgot all else but her face. I
had only a consciousness that I was going
to her, that she was waiting for my release
that she might go with me on the last great
journey. It seemed as if the great relief
would never come and give me to my dar-
ling.
"I must have been growing unconscious,
I think, for a sudden throb of pain in my
arm robbed me of my wife's face and
brought back the old feeling of resistance
against death. I felt that I was going
downward, gently, but irresistibly; that
every grain beneath me was moving and
shifting, and slowly drawing me. The cir-
cle of the whirlpool had reached me and
was dragging me down to torture and to
death. I couldn't, I wouldn't submit to
such a death. I mind live. In a horri-
ble agony of soul and body, sir. I scream-
ed for help; not the dust entering my
mouth, nose and eyes, strangled and
blinded me. I looked for the shovel, but
had disappeared. I was going too.
Maimed, and gasping for breath, I
fought against the power that was slowly
but surely dragging me down. I plunged
my arm deep into the wheat and tried to
pull myself up. In the dismal, murky
light of this hideous place I saw my hand
a few men have ever struggled. I was a
giant in my battle for life. I thought no
more of my broken arm. I was burning
with fever, parched with thirst, blinded
and choked with the fine dust, but I
fought and shrieked for help all the time.
In my nerveless I tore my clothes from
my body and flung them away, and the
grains of wheat scraped my wounds and
pierced my naked flesh as I tried to spring
forward; but nothing hurt me, not even
my arm.
"Hard as I struggled I could not get
clean away from the whirlpool. If I leaped
forward or crawled a little way over the
treacherous surface, I found when I stop-
ped that I was swiftly sliding back again
to the old place. It seemed as if I strug-
gled in this way for hours, yet I accom-
plished nothing. Tired and fire athless, I
looked around and felt sure that in less
than three minutes I should be in the
spout and a dead man. My efforts were
in vain. There was a certain limit to be-
yond which I could not go. Once the
thought came into my mind that, to save
myself from the horrors of the death be-
fore me, I had better open a vein and bleed
to death; but I could not find my knife,
and had I found it I might not have been
able to use it. Well, I saw everything
plainly. There was no hope for me. I
must die, and must look and wait for my
death. When hope deserted me, a kind of
resignation to my fate succeeded, and I
closed my eyes wearily, never thinking to
open them again.
"Gradually my body slid downward.
The noise of the grain rushing through
the valve or gate became louder and loud-
er; the stifling dust was thicker and heav-
ier. A thousand unseen, irresistible
forces were drawing me to destruction.
Suddenly, my body fell several feet. I
felt the ominous sucking of the whirl-
pool. The grain crept up my legs; It
reached and pressed heavily upon my
breast and back as if to squeeze the
life out of me; it ascended higher and
clasped my throat. Then I closed my
eyes and waited death. I no longer feared
its terrors.
"At this moment I felt that there was a
strange silence; even in my half-conscious
condition I realized a change in my sur-
roundings. The dust began to settle. I
realized what had happened.
"The valve was closed.
"As the very gate of death opened to re-
ceive me, there was an obstacle, and I
fainted away with joy. When I became
conscious again, I heard a voice crying
out:
"'Is anybody down there?' said this
voice. That question was twice repeated
before I could answer, and so faintly, that
it was but a husky whisper.
"'Help!'
"'It's all humbug, a false alarm, Jim,'
said another voice. 'We are fooling away
time by traveling up and down these
twenty stories. We can't stop work for
such nonsense.
"'I guess this is humbug,' said the one who
had first spoken. 'You saw, as well as I,
the shovel, and hat, and skirt come through
the spout. There's a man to follow, this
way or that. Hilo, there!'
"It seemed to me as if I had the night-
mare, so hard did I try to speak out, but
I didn't make a noise. Yet, when I heard
them going away leaving me to my hor-
rible death, the noise in me got the better
of my throat, and I yelled so that myself
was frightened. The men came back.
"'I know'd he was there,' said Jim. 'Are
you hurt, man? Of course he is, or he
would not be there. Where the devil is
the hole? Ah! I see. Looks mighty like a hang-
ing over the beam. Give me the rope and
lantern.'
"I saw the light, a blessed star of relief,
come slowly down against the wall of the
bin, little later I was raised, as tenderly as
possible, to the top of the bin and thence
carried to earth. A surgeon was soon ob-
tained. He looked at my arm that was
making me cry with pain.
"'Mortification. Amputation,' was the
judgment, and the arm was cut off. 'That
is all,' said my guest, drinking his liquor
and rising from his seat.
"'And what has become of Tom Brin-
ton?' I asked, as he reached the door.
"'I am looking for him,' he answered,
with the old ugly look about the eyes and
mouth, and he stalked out of the door into
the night."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

HAIR JEWELRY
OF THE
LATEST PATTERNS,
MADE TO ORDER BY
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite Masonic Hall.

WHEAT A cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving in Cleveland. Also, prime Oil Shelled
Corn, in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any for ladies and Gentlemans' Dressing and Toilet Use. Gives a beautiful gloss to the hair—it is so clear and colorless that it does not stain the finest linen. NOTICE—Grandfather was BALD, Father is BALD, Son is BALD, and all three used HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and are now splendid specimens of fine heads of hair. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally.

NOTICE—To ALL THE WORST FORMS OF Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. This wonderful Medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and cured from the first dose. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES,
PENN STREET.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager
TO NIGHT, Miss KATE PARTINGTON, in the Burletta,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Clod.....W. C. Smythe,
Singing, Dancing and Mimicreay.
Great Bill on Saturday Night.

THEATER COMIQUE.
Business Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY WEVERTON.
THIS EVENING, January 31, will be performed, the successful laisy extravaganza, entitled
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
With all its original Music, Amazonian Marches, &c., &c.
Miss HENRI MOREQUE in his terrific acrobatic feat entitled, Flying Through the Air.
LILLIE S—N'S and the OLIO COMPANY in superb songs dance &c.
The Great Burlesque Troupe in bewitching divertissements. The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime, entitled
LA STATUE BLANC.
Grand Family Matinee every saturday.
In preparation the magnificent Oriental Spectacle, entitled CHERRY and FAIR STAR.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
THIS EVENING January 31st, 1867, the last appearance of the beautiful and fascinating actress,
MISS HELEN WESTEEN,
Will appear in Buckstone's great play of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
To conclude with SATAN IN PARIS.
Saturday Afternoon Performance Nights in a Bar Room—Little Jennie Blanchard as Mary Morgan.
Monday—Grand Italian Opera, Il Trovatore.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Ghioni & Susini
GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
WILL GIVE AT THE
OPERA HOUSE,
Six nights of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY, February 4th.
In addition to the established favorites of last Spring —Sig. GHIONI, Mlle. JANISSA, Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Signors ERBA, MARRA and SUSINI, Mr. NI—the director has succeeded in securing the following eminent artists, viz:
Sig. ETTORE IRFRE, Prime Tenore Assoluto, from the Grand Italian Opera Houses in St. Petersburg, Odessa, Milan, Madrid Paris.
Sig. TOMASO COSTANTI, the famous Basso Sig. GUISEPPE SARTI, Basso Buffo. Sig. O'NI COLAO, Musical conductor.
The Chorus has been largely increased, and with Operatic and principal performers, constitute several Five First-class Artistes.
The following operas will be performed entire:
1. IL TROVATORE.
2. CRISPINO E LA COMARE. (The Cobler and the Fairy)
3. LA CAPRICAINE.
4. DUBETTO E BONDA.
5. ERA DIAVOLO.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Sale of reserved Tickets (only) commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 31st, 9 o'clock. FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock. SEELOR & TOUSSAINT'S Ticket Office.

UNIVERSALIST
FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
OPENS AT
CITY HALL,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,
AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.
Choice articles will be offered for sale. Music, Singing of select pieces, and pleasing entertainments will diversify the entertainment, and make the evenings spent there interesting and agreeable.
Meals and Refreshments provided; closing each night, except Saturdays, with a promenade.
Admission 25 cents.

GRAND
PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENTS.
MASONIC HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY January 24th, the Renowned
Fakir of Vishnu,
In his Pleasing and Laughable Feats of Prestidigitation. 150 Beautiful and Costly Presents will be distributed to the audience at the close of each entertainment.
TICKETS.....25 CENTS.
Family Ticket admitting six persons, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
MATINEE.—On Saturday, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents; every one requiring a present, doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

PROF. COOPER'S DANCING
ACADEMY, at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, near Smithfield. New Classes now forming, Tuesdays and Saturdays Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P.M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ Evening.
NOTICE—Grand Soiree on Friday Evening, February 1st. Overture by Orchestra at 7½ o'clock. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had of the Pupils or Prof. COOPER only.

CITY BILL POSTERS.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants in the cities visiting large or small amounts will be posted in complete on place in this city. Also Allegheny and Birmingham.
Orders can be left at the "Commercial" office, or by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parties leaving orders at the "Commercial" office will be promptly waited on by the year the principal corners in the city. Terms reasonable. jan19-ly

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE
POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of ten dollars, without regard to the value of gold to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory. Have seen their watches, know them, and can testify that they are exceedingly fine timekeepers, and are worthy respect as represented, and no humbug.—*Sentinel*. Watch Co. No. 5 Beaver street, Pittsburgh. This is a establishment upon strictly honorable principles and well worthy the patronage they receive.—*Herald and Free*. This Company is no bogus affair, and is conducted on business and perfectly honorable principles.—*Standard N.Y.* "This Company is known through out the Union to be responsible.—*Evening Post*. "They goes to do."—*Independent*. Monticello, Ill. They are honorable in their dealings.—*The Press*. They are honorable in their dealings.—*Democratic Press*. Lyons N. Y. This is our paper for a fine watch.—*Daily and Weekly Sun*. Newburgh N. Y. "These is the Watches."—*Daily Times* Newburgh N. Y. "These is the Watches."—*Daily Times* Newburgh N. Y. "These is the Watches."—*Daily Times*

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

County Agricultural Society—Meeting of the Board of Managers.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the store of J. R. Reed, on Fifth street. Owing to the absence of a majority of the members, the meeting was postponed until one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the following members were seen to come in: Messrs. Parke, Young, Murdoch, James Reed, Morton, Jennings, Chess and Keefer. Hon. John E. Parke was called to the chair, and Wm. Anderson, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

Judge Parke, from the committee appointed to push the claims of the Society in the Legislature for the damage done the Fair Grounds during the war, reported that Mr. Chadwick, member from this county, had informed him that he would present a bill to the Legislature for that purpose, and that subsequent to that time he had observed in the newspapers that the bill has been read in place by Mr. Chadwick. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged, and Messrs. Chess and Jennings added to it.

A discussion was then entered into regarding the fixing of the time for the holding of the next county fair, and questions the subject of having the fair at the same place.

On motion of Captain Young, the time of the holding of the next County Fair was fixed to commence on Tuesday, October 1st, subject, however, to the assessment in case the State Fair should be held here.

On motion a committee of four, consisting of Messrs. Jas. S. Parke, Jennings and Keefer was appointed to see if they could not get the next State Fair to draw the holding of the next State Exhibition to this county, and if the same was created, that they be vested with full power to make all the preliminary arrangements.

On motion the Board adjourned.

The Columbia Oil Company—The President's Annual Report.

From the fifth annual report of Alderman Geo. Esq., the retiring President of the Columbia Oil Company, read at the last meeting of the stockholders, we glean the following interesting statistics:

The total production of the Story Farm, from the organization of the company to the end of 1866, was 1,011,104 barrels; of which 404,814 barrels belonged to the lessees, and 606,290 to the company.

The average daily yield of the company during 1866 was 345 barrels, and the increase of the company's wells over the yield of 1865 was 10,823 barrels.

The production of the wells owned exclusively by the company in 1866, was 69,397 barrels.

The number of barrels of oil delivered to purchasers was 152,867 at an average price of $4.78 per barrel, while in 1865 the number of barrels delivered was 136,461 at an average price of $6.18.

The number of wells completed during the year were 30—17 of which belonged to the lessees, and 13 to the company. The number of wells connected during the year was 15.

Of the wells completed in 1866, the average was 621 feet, and the average cost per foot $2.88. The average depth of the fourteen wells sunk down to 1865 was 586 feet, and the average cost per foot was $6. Five of the nine wells of 1866 were over 600 feet deep—eight of the other fourteen of 1865 were less than 600. The expense of drilling a well has increased very fast, so that from 700 to 800 feet it is probably one-half more than from 500 to 600 feet.

The total amount of taxes assessed during the year was $65,409 71, or nearly thirty per cent of the gross receipts.

The dividends declared by the Company from the beginning amount to $1,942,500.

Mr. Geo. says that "during the present year no such reach an average no higher than in 1866, an expectation that is not unreasonable, by reducing expenses to the lowest figure, there is a good prospect of dividends this year at least equaling those of last.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

The trial of the case of the United States vs. Joseph Weaver, indicted for passing counterfeit Morrison a twenty dollar counterfeit note on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, was concluded yesterday. General Fred. L. Collier addressed the jury on the part of the defense, and was followed by District Attorney R. B. Carnahan, for the United States. The jury retired, and after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

The case of Henry W Horbach et al. vs. Jas. Dennison, et al., which has been on trial in this court since Thursday last, was concluded yesterday. The case was submitted by counsel without argument. The jury retired, and after an absence of five minutes returned, and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. Before the verdict was rendered, however, the plaintiffs counsel took a non-suit. The jury were then relieved from duty until this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. Thos. Mellon.

Court assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, when the trial of the case of Antoinette Beaumont vs. Alex. Nimick, William K. Nimick, G. P. McBride and James Frazier, partners as Nimick & Co., which was set down on Tuesday, was resumed. The case occupied the attention of the Court the whole day, and was still on trial at the hour of adjournment. It will probably be submitted to the jury this morning.

LICENSE COURT—Before Hon J. P Sterrett.

Judge Sterrett was engaged yesterday in hearing applications for license to sell liquor. The applications were heard in the Quarter Sessions court room, which was literally besieged by the many tens and tens of hundreds of applicants. Of applications were eight five, twenty seven of which are from Pittsburgh, nineteen are from neighboring, four are from the Boroughs, and twenty-five are from the townships. The papers were taken in charge by Judge Sterrett, who will make his decision in a few days.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to-day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 42. Sarah Wilson vs. Bright.
No. 99. Samuel Sykes et al. vs. Thomas & Steves, Offara Schulz & Co.
No. 96. Wilhelmina Schulz vs. Offara Schulz & Co.
No. 98. Pittsburgh Petroleum Refining Company vs. Equitable Insurance Co.
No. 99. Ward vs. Jones.
No. 56. Ward v. Kaye & Co.
No. 58. Ward vs. Kaye & Co.
No. 59. Watson vs. Fiemi-g.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 212. Mellon et al. vs. Lockhart.
No. 17. Jos. Hoffman vs. Ober.
No. 19. Edmundson vs. Heath.
No. 22. Dewing vs. Bennff et al.
No. 31. Swearingen vs. Bell et al.
No. 34. Gee, Ewald vs. Berr.
No. 4. Milligan et al vs. Jones & Co.
No 211. Fulton vs. Fowler.

West Pennsylvania Military Academy.

This Institution, located at Evergreen Hamlet, near Pittsburgh, commences the second half of the regular session on February 1st. We are glad to hear of its being in a prosperous and growing condition. So far, the management has evidenced its ability to merit the high standing both as to education and discipline. Nothing but the most exemplary conduct is permitted, while everything is done to supply healthy recreation to the pupils. Steps are now being taken to have the Academy incorporated, and it will soon be supplied with State arms for drill. It is with great gratification that we announce to those friends of learning, and we have upon all our readers who wish to avail themselves of this convenient and present opportunity of fitting their boys with a thorough education in all branches, including Military science. Address Col. F. J. Lennan, Principal, Box 493 Allegheny City, Pa. dd*

Mc Kean Lodge, No. 169, G. T.

At a meeting of the McGaw Lodge, No 169 of Good Templars, held at their hall in Temperanceville, on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W C. T., W. Jones; W. V. T., Miss Nanie A. McCready; W. S., Miss Allen Abie; W. A. S., Albert Graham; W. T., J. S. Miller; W. F. S., Henry L. McGaw; J. G., Miss Jennie French; G. W., Robert Wands; R. H. S., Rev. J. E. McGaw; W. M. J Spiry; W. C. H. S., Miss Mary Jones; W. L. H. S., Miss Rebecca Bynon; W. D. M., Miss Grace Reed. Tuesday evening next is the last meeting before the holidays and gentlemen, and has accomplished much in the interest of temperance principles and otherwise advancing the cause in which it is engaged. The cause of temperance now numbers in the vicinity of Temperanceville one hundred and additions of new members to the order are continually being made.

Coroner's Inquest.

In the absence of Coroner Clawson, Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of the colored man John Dehan, who was supposed to have choked to death while eating, on Tuesday evening. Dehan, it appears, sat down to his supper in his usual good health. He was observed to suddenly spring back from the table, and after struggling for a few moments endured, every person present believing he had choked to death. Drs. Umbstaetter and McNary were called by the deceased's family, and, after a careful examination, expressed it as their opinion that the deceased had died of heart disease. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was a single man, aged about forty-two years, and resided at No. 58 Center avenue, in the Seventh ward.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Joshua Hanna, Esq., who has for many years been connected with the business of tolls city, retires from the firm of Hanna, Hart & Co., which is succeeded by the new house of Hart, Caughey & Co. No more reliable house can be found in this city, and the long confidence in the name has gathering has earned for it an enviable position. We regret to lose so sterling a business man as Mr. Hanna, whose large engagements demand his undivided attention, but have great satisfaction in the fact that the new firm of Hart, Caughey & Co., is composed of the same gentlemen that have for some time past been in general the large affairs of this very substantial house.

MASQUERADE SKATING CARNIVAL.—A Masquerade Carnival came off at the Sewickley Skating Park on Tuesday evening, which in grotesque and brilliant costumes, perfection of arrangements and a general good time equaled if it did not surpass any former affair of the season. A large number participated in the sport as spectators, while the characters were well sustained by a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. John H. Burgess, the champion skater of Allegheny county, was present and exhibited his proficiency on skates.

Benefit of an Accomplished Actor.

On Wednesday evening next, February 6th, at the Academy of Music, the exceedingly clever actor, Mr. William Pellasier, (performing the leading part at the German Theater,) takes a benefit. On this occasion the attractive drama of "William Tell" in 5 acts (Schiller) will be performed. From what we have seen of Pellasier's style we predict a creditable piece of acting and bespeak for him a crowded house.

NEW ORGAN.—The First Methodist Church, Fifth street, Rev. Alexander Clarke, Pastor, has just contracted with a celebrated organ builder in New York for a fine organ, equal to any in this city, to be furnished and set up by the first of June next. The funds were already obtained by the young people connected with the Church, two of whom gave $500 each.

VACANCY FILLED.—The Central Board of Education have appointed Professor Bancroft, Principal of the Fifth Ward Public Schools, as Professor of Mathematics in the High School, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. W. W. Dickson.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.—In the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, on Monday, Chief Justice Woodward delivered an opinion affirming the judgment in the case of Reed vs. Baker, from Allegheny county.

THE SKATING TOURNAMENT.

The Gentlemen's Champion Contest Yesterday—Its Renewal to-day.

The great national contest between male skaters for a purse of four hundred dollars and the championship medal of America, commenced at Central Park. An immense crowd was present, who manifested their approbation of the performances by loud cheers. Five contestants were entered, viz: John Eagler, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; William Bishop, of New York; E. T. Goodrich, of Chicago, Ill.; Calle Curtis, of Chicago, Ill., and John Miner, of Detroit, Michigan. The following is the list of Judges: Frank Van Gorder, Chas. C. Burke, T. A. Dilworth, Charles T. Hughes, and John Burgess. Before the contest commenced each competitor signed articles of agreement by which all are severally bound to the following conditions: The winner of the champion's medal, if challenged for, cannot defend the title next ten years, shall make the condition of acceptance an agreement to skate the contest on the Central Park. All competitors must make skaters for the possession of the medal, are to be accepted. If given within ten years from January 1st, 1867, the acceptance to be on certain conditions. If the winner be challenged before the 15th of December, 1867, the contest shall take place within twenty days after challenge, the weather permitting.

After the signing of the articles the judges and contestants were briefly addressed by T. A Sparks, Esq., who stated that the utmost care had been exercised in selecting the most thoroughly qualified and honorable men as judges in the contest, and expressed his confidence that they would award to the best skater. The judges, performing their difficult task under the circumstances, unanimously and strictly just.

The contestants then entered the enclosure, and the contest commenced. The programme embraces twenty one performances, in each of which seventy circles complete. The performances were most astonishing. About one-half of the performances were gone through with, and the contest will be resumed at half past one o'clock this afternoon. The remaining performances are as follows: 12, toe and heel movements; 13, single flat foot spins and cuttedout whirls; 14, one foot ringlets; 15, one foot spins; 16, grapevines; 17, changes of edge; 18 figure 8 on one foot; 19, specialties; 20, portrait; 21, general grace and finish. The decision of the judges will be made known on Friday morning.

Miss Kate Forsyth, of the Ninth Ward, has challenged Miss Gertrude, of Rochester, N. Y., to skate one of the contest for the Lady Champion's medal. The challenge has been accepted, but the contest delayed until next season.

County Expenditures During 1866.

From the Report of Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, for the year 1866, it appears that the expenditures exceeded those of 1865, $26,000.

The following is a list of the amounts paid out during the year:

Funded debt	$ 7,728 00
Judgments, interests and expenses on	
Simple sinking fund	142,688 35
Sinking fund	45,200 00
Interest on bounty bonds	3,377 00
Sinking fund	25,000 00
Ordinary expenses	157,115 64
Total	$368,909 00

By account of Western Penitentiary, rendered to Jan. 1, 1867, there were received $289,729 75—of which $190,974 02 was paid out for ordinary purposes; $98,755 73 was paid out for interest on bonds, leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1st, 1867, of $289,729 75—less than on January 1st, 1866, from which, deducting the amount of the Bounty Bonds redeemed by the Presidential bonding, $33,129 98, leaves a net gain for the past year of $256,599 79.

The Italian Opera.

The sale of season tickets only will commence this morning at nine o'clock, at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, for the Italian Opera performances, which commences at the Opera House on Monday evening next. The troupe commenced an engagement in Cincinnati on Monday night, the opera being "Il Trovatore," of which the *Enquirer* says: "Max Strakosch brings with him a troupe superior to any which he has hitherto favored us with, and stronger in the important features of chorus and orchestra. The artistes were in fine voice, and the encores were vehement and repeated. Madame Guiglini's 'Leonora' was fully equal to any former effort of this accomplished prima donna, and the triumph which no one can pretend her appearance here was repeated. We were introduced to a new and charming tenor, Signor Morine Irre, in the person of Manrico. He belongs to the robust strength and mingled sweetness. The Count de Lara was sung by Signor Marini, a baritone whose style and execution, added to a high order of vocal wealth, would render him a favorite with us, were he not already. We also say that the encores were many—the trio at the finale of the first act was also encored, repeating, after Madame Giglini, with Signors Irre and Marini were compelled to appear and bow their acknowledgments. For Azucena was will defended—our old favorite, Patti-Strakosch scene was the crowning scene of the opera, received the honor of an encore. The dramatic power of the contrast between Manrico and Leonora in the third act was splendidly sustained, and elicited a storm of applause. The company was in unison with the general excellence of the whole performance. Signor Muzio brought out as gratified an audience as we have often seen assembled."

Cold Weather.

Yesterday morning was decidedly the coldest of the season, and those who have been prating about old fashioned winters were forcibly reminded that the thermometer had been down to zero-time. At eight o'clock the thermometers in the city indicated seven degrees below zero; on the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, ten degrees below, and at Sewickley four degrees below zero. The Allegheny river presented the appearance of a solid mass from Robinson's Run to Herr's Island, and persons were walking across. Carriages were also driven over the river. Captain Stable at nine o'clock.

MEETS THIS MORNING.—The gentlemen composing the Resident Military Committee, and others interested, are requested to meet at Odd Fellow's Hall this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of forming a committee to act in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Monument Association.

DIDN'T WANT TO PAY.—A young man named John Mulverhill was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Mayor's police, while attempting to get into the Central Park by jumping over the fence. He was placed in the lock up, where he yet remains.

ANOTHER MARKET CONSTABLE.—The Market Committee of the City Councils have created the office of an additional Market Constable, and have appointed officer John P. Messner to that position, who will assume his duties to-morrow.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—John Dunlap, who was committed to jail on the 21st inst., by Alderman Donaldson, for an assault and battery charge of domestic character, was released yesterday, the charge having been withdrawn.

RESIGNED.—Mr. Joseph W. Williams, for eight years past the attentive and obliging Freight Agent for the P. Ft. W. & C. and the C. & P. R. R. Co's, at the Allegheny Station, resigned his position yesterday.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR may be consulted free of charge at No. 191 Liberty street.

A Happy Termination.

A young man connected with one of our railroads, was charged yesterday before Alderman Lynch with breach of promise. The complaint was made by a stepbrother of a young girl, about sixteen years of age, at whose mother's house, in the Eighth ward, the young man was boarding, and with whom he promised to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The young man's promises proving worthless, the step-brother, against the wishes and entreaties of the girl and her mother, brought suit against him for breach of promise. The faithless lover was arrested, and after a hearing was held to bail by the Alderman for trial at Court. Failing to procure bail, a commitment was lodged against him. Having a fearful dread of being locked up in prison, he finally agreed to settle the case by marrying the girl. This was met with the hearty approval of all parties concerned, and the magistrate tied the wedding knot. After remunerating the Alderman for his services, the young couple left the office man and wife.

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man named John Oliver was found by the Allegheny police at an early hour yesterday morning, lying in a drunken condition in the Diamond, and nearly frozen to death. He was taken to the lock-up, where he remained until morning, when he was discharged.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

SINGLE and hatted men, order your shirts made at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

COTTAGE AND TWO ACRES AT AUCTION THIS DAY. Upset price, $4,000. A. Leggate will offer at 2 o'clock to day, at his Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, Mr. Hannaugh's Cottage, Office Rooms, and two acres fronting in Meadow township, adjoining Wm. McClintock, and twenty minutes walk from Allegheny Diamond. Terms, one half cash; balance in five years.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—Talk Fair and Festival will open at City Hall, on Monday next, February 4th, and continue two weeks. Attractions have been made for a very pleasant and agreeable occasion. See advertisement in another column.

"A BIG THING ON ICE."—In these days of skational coolness, when everybody and everything is frozen up, perhaps the biggest thing in the ice line is a great chunk of the most beautiful ice, now on exhibition at the front door of Kennedy's saloon, on Diamond street, between Fourth and Fifth. This mass of the purest crystal ice, measures 26 inches in thickness, and being carefully cut on all sides, furnishes a most beautiful specimen of what may be done to ice. It was brought from the lake at Finley's, near East Liberty, and for purity, may challenge anything put up this season. Kennedy has secured a lot of fine ice, and we predict he will have away next summer on a julep diet may be sure of delicious ice and plenty of it at the above popular saloon.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MCCARTHY.—Michael S. Hinz was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, charged with the larceny of a carpenter's plane, belonging to Andrew Taylor, from Bruce's building on Fourth street. The prosecutor claimed that he had bought the plane in Philadelphia, and had used it but a few days, but it was shown that the defendant had purchased it from Logan & Gregg's Hardware Store, and the fact was established by Marshall had a hearing on the charge of the larceny of four pairs of flags from the store, which resulted in his committal to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Charles Grimes signed an information before this Alderman yesterday against John Shively, for assault and battery. The parties had at a house on Grant street, and John was charged with having unfairly tripped Charles and thrown him on the floor, which was resented, but the case was amicably settled.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Thos. Liston had a final hearing before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday, on the charge of obtaining board under false pretenses from Catharine Quinn, which resulted in his being committed to jail, in default of $600 bail, for trial.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Thomas J. Thomas was arrested and taken before Burgess Wm. B. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, on information and complaint of Mrs. Thomas, his wife. Elizabeth Thomas, for assault and battery on the peace. In default of $500 bail, he was committed to jail for trial.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—Wm. Mininger and Christ Myers were before Mayor Morrison yesterday, charged with malicious miscnief in having destroyed the fine window of Burgher Hirkis saloon, on First street, Allegheny, on Monday night. They were held for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—John Nolan made information before Monday against John Gibbons, for aggravated assault and battery, alleging that they attacked him yesterday morning, Gibbons striking him on the head with an iron bar, and kicking and cutting him with a pick. They will have a hearing at 10, this morning.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—William Green was before this magistrate yesterday, charged with the larceny of a suit of clothes, valued at forty dollars, the property of Wm. Mockelman, from the Farmers Inn, on Penn street. Green was traced to Washington, Pa., where he was arrested. He was held to bail for trial.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Helen Western is announced to give her last performance during the present engagement this evening. She will appear as Miranda, in Buckstone's famous play "Green Bushes," and also in "Satan in Paris."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—At this house pantomime, spectacular ballet, combine to make up a very attractive and pleasing entertainment. The beautiful spectacle "Cherry and Fair Star," is in preparation and will take place.

THEATRE VARIETIES.—Miss Kate Parting Lee will this evening appear in the protean piece "In and Out of Place," Wm. Conyngham personating "Cool." The talented Varieties Company will give some of their best songs, dances and burlesques.

MAGIC IN HALL.—The Fakir of Vishnu continues to attract to his presentation entertainments crowding audiences every night. His wonderful performances have delighted everybody, and all who have seen the Fakir's performances, Edward Bond, Market street, Manchester, river and the Lecturer on the Bible, Hall, 70 Light and Diamond streets, in fact people generally, pronounce the Fakir the best magician that has ever been in this city. He will remain for a few nights longer, and those who have not seen him should not fail to do so.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.—Fifteen years ago Hon. E. H. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was struggling into notice against the prejudices with everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

To any it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the only safe stimulant that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the hospitals of the army and navy, it received the very highest encomiums for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and for the cure of fevers, agues, sickness, California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Miner's Medicine par excellence, and in all climates, and in all tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fever.

There is no disease, arising from impurities of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver or bowels, in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and invigorated vegetable stimulant with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-hectic, antiseptic, and depurative herbs, plants, roots, and barks that have ever been introduced in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. In order to avoid the fraudulent use of the name, however, that the weakening of the particular road or route referred to in the testimonial was the cause of the sickness, and fresh pressure to sell down the general line of the road, and the consequent loss of time, and the aversion the weakness of Erie Company took to the use of the Bitters, and the consequent loss of time, during the period of the sickness, and the fact that the stock rose 20 per cent. after selling at 58¾, and the consequent early tripped Charles and thrown him on the floor, which was resented, but the case was amicably settled.

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DIED:

BAUM—On Wednesday morning, January 30th, at his residence near East Liberty Wm. P. BAUM.

Funeral ceremonies at 10 o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING. Carriages will leave from the Liberty Station of Moreland & Mitchell's R. R.'s.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 67 Fifth st.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Malleable and Gray Iron Gas and Steam Fittings.
Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Goods.
All kinds of Finished Brass Work.
Eastman, Abbott's, Allens, and all kinds of Steam and Water Gauges.
Gilbert's Injectors.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 200 to 1,200 gallons per minute, and save from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumps in Pittsburgh. The ECLIPSE Steam Pump is sold cheaper than any Steam Pump in the market, all needed duplicate parts wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CELEBRATED CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

REEVES PATENT ROTARY AND DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, oil globes, gong Bells, Bagrage Check, Pipe Hooks, Expansion Pipe Bances, Steel flange and Plumb, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds, Axle Gas and Steam Fitter Cocks, Globe Cocks, Taps, Screw Plates, Pipe Tongs, Gas Pivers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private buildings, Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

No. 110 Water and 101 First street,

Pittsburgh.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!! Cannot become unsightly. Rolling Spring Blinds. NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These slates have been extensively adopted by the Board or Control, or use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the Schools of Baltimore, Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Blackboard Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,

427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—Beware of the fraudulent books and Patent board slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the book cases labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 19 1861. M,W,F

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncurrent and Counterfeit Money not received.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1867.

The defeat of the new gold bill in the Senate meets with much satisfaction by the commercial and financial community. The measure was regarded as injudicious and impracticable. Far better to introduce a bill providing that no sales of the Treasury gold should take place during any circumstances. Thus the draw would be shut to jobs, and by the gradual accumulation of gold in the Treasury the road to the resumption of specie payments would be quite materially shortened, however the premium might range in the meantime. It stands to reason that the more the Treasury hoards its gold the better it will be for the country.

—The quotations received to-day from the New York stock boards by S. S. Bryan, show a very gratifying improvement in the prices of railway stocks as well as other securities. The investment demand appears to have set in lively, which has very naturally stimulated prices. We present our usual list:

Gold	135¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107⅜
" 5-20's 1862	107⅝
" 5-20's 1865	105¾
" new issues 1865	104⅝
" 7-30's	106
Michigan Southern	77
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	78
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	90¾
Erie	67
W. U. Telegraph Co	45¾
Chicago and Rock Island	94
Chicago and Northwestern	37
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	68¾

—The receipts of Pacific Ferry were 28 barrels. The sales reach 50 barrels, bulk, and 80 barrels Phil. including pickups.

—Reports from Butler's Ferry were 28 barrels. The sales reach 50 barrels, bulk, and 80 barrels Phil. including pickups.

—The receipts of Pacific